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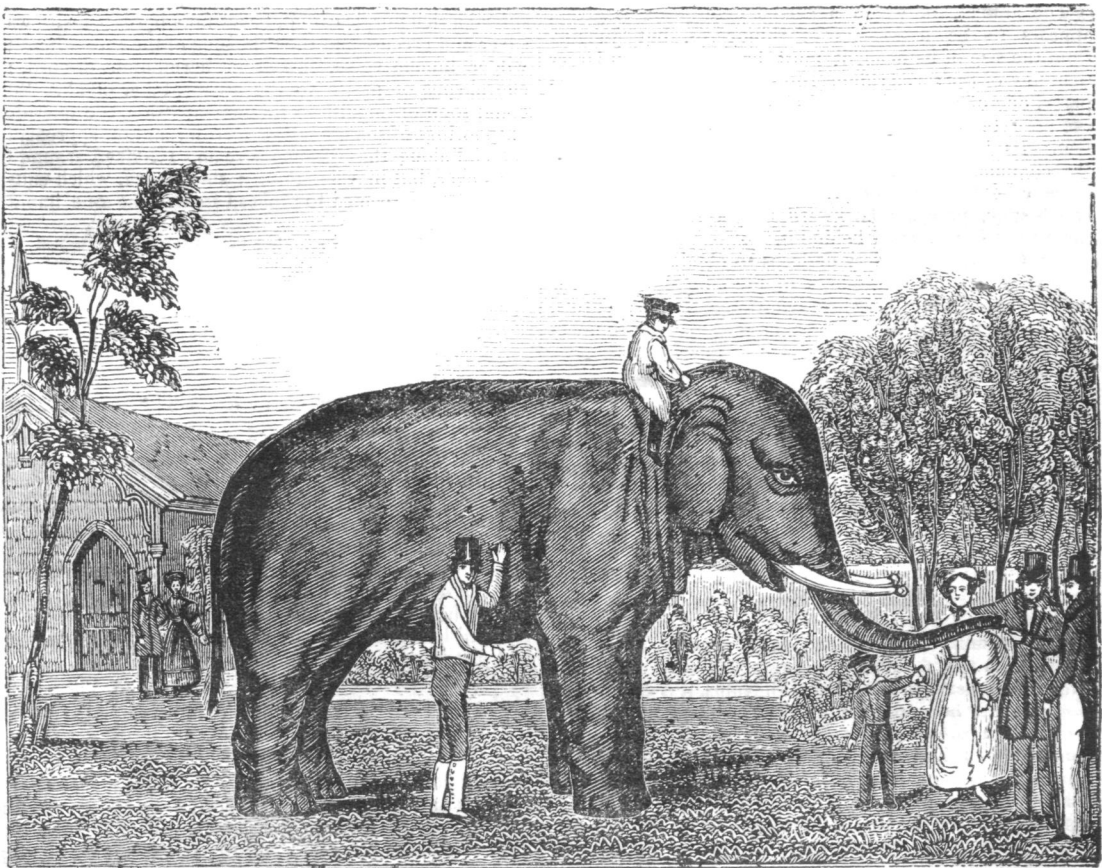
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the rest. This tender skin between the folds is of a light flesh colour; and the skin of the belly is nearly of the same colour and consistence. These galls or tuberosities should not be compared, as some authors have done, to scales. They are only simple indurations of the skin, without any regularity in their figure or symmetry in their respective positions. The flexibility of the skin in the folds enables the rhinoceros to move with facility his head, neck, and members. The whole body, except at the joints, is inflexible, and resembles a coat of mail. Dr. Parsons remarks that this animal listened with a deep and long continued attention to any kind of noise; and that, though he was sleeping or eating, he raised his head, and listened till the noise ceased. These animals never assemble or march together in troops like elephants. Being of a more solitary and savage disposition, they are more difficult to hunt and to overcome. They never attack men, however, except when they are provoked, when they are very furious and formidable; but as they see only before them, and as they turn with great difficulty, they may be easily avoided. The skin of these animals is so extremely hard as to resist sabres, lances, javelins, and even musket balls, the only penetrable parts being the belly, the eyes, and about the ears. Hence the hunters generally attack them when they lie down to sleep. Their flesh is considered as excellent by the Indians and Africans, but especially by the Hottentots; and, if they were trained when young, they might be rendered domestic, in which case they would multiply more easily than the elephant. They inhabit Bengal, Siam, Cochinchina, the isles of Java and

Sumatra, Congo, Ethiopia, and the country as low as the Cape. They love shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places. They wallow in the mire like hogs, and thus give shelter in the folds of their skins to scorpions, centipedes, and other insects. Buffon and Edwards deny this; but it is generally thought to be true. They bring forth only one young at a time, about which they are very solicitous. Their skin, flesh, hoofs, teeth, and even dung, are used in India medicinally. The horn, especially that of a virgin rhinoceros, is considered as an antidote against poison. This species is supposed to be the oryx or Indian ass of Aristotle; and the bos unicornis or fera monoceros of Pliny. Many writers also consider it as the unicorn of Scripture.

Naturalists describe two species, the Indian and the African; and two varieties of the Indian species, the Sumatran and the Javan. The Indian is distinguished from the African species by having *one* horn on the nose, and a *folded* skin; while the latter has *two* horns, and a *smooth* skin.

The hide of the rhinoceros is used for a variety of purposes, among which the most curious is, perhaps, that to which it is put by our cotton manufacturers. It is the only substance known that perfectly answers the purpose of knocking the shuttle of the power-loom backwards and forwards; all others speedily wear out with the repeated blows of the shuttle point, and are also deficient in elasticity. The Indian warriors set a high value upon shields covered with the skin. The horns are made into drinking goblets, and are sometimes thought worthy of being set in gold and silver.



THE ELEPHANT.

The above is a correct representation of the fine animal at present exhibiting in the Zoological Gardens in the Phoenix Park. It is of the Indian species; ten years of age; seven feet four inches in height, and in length from head to tail nine feet two inches.

Girth of the Animal	..	..	..	14 feet 7 inches
From the forehead to point of trunk	..	..	..	6 11
Length of the ear	..	..	..	1 9

Breadth of the ear	..	..	..	1 foot 7 inches
Length of tusks	..	..	..	1 10
Length of tail	..	..	..	4 7

Having in the 145th number of our last volume given a description of the elephant, with some interesting anecdotes serving to make known his peculiar manners and habits, as well as his extraordinary instinct, we refer our readers to that number for further particulars.